BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXIV.] SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1814, [NUMBER 1130.

IT has been Resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792. JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Trustees of the Fund Established at Madras, in 1812, for the relief of the Widows and Orphans of the European Sailors and Soldiers, who fell in the conquest of Java, hereby Announce that a final division of the amount Subscribed to that Charity, has been made agreeably to the annexed Statement, and that the unclaimed shares will be paid, on Application to Major Agnew Deputy Adjutant General at Madras, who has acted as Secretary to the Trust, on sufficient Receipts, and Security for the due appropriation of the Money being given—and they further give notice that all shares unclaimed within one year from this date, will be considered as forfeited, and thrown into the Funds of the Male and Female Asylums at that Presidency.

MADRAS,
1st APRIL 1814.

STATEMENT.

	St.	Pags.	Fans.	Ch.
Amount Subscribed,		5000.	3.	49.
Interest received on the Government Securites of the Fund,		266.	11.	2.
Total		5266.	14.	51.
Expended in the purposes of the Fund up to this date,		241.	35.	20.
Unrecovered Subscriptions,		35.	0.	0.
	Ps. F. Ch.			
Donations to 5 Widows each,	50. 0. 0.	4990.	0.	0.
Donations to 18 Orphans each,	263. 15. 0.			
Total.		5266.	35.	20.

List of Widows and Orphans admitted to the benefits of the Fund.

WIDOWS EACH TO RECEIVE. Ps. 50.

CORPS.	NAMES.	HUSBAND'S NAME AND RANK.	DONATION HOW DISPOSED OF.
59th Regt	Izabella Haytor,	Thomas Haytor, Private.	Paid by the Secretary at Madras,
69th Regt.	Mary Anderson,	Wm. Anderson, Corporal.	ditto ditto ditto
,,	Mary Ann Thomlinson,	Jos. Thomlinson, Private.	Unclaimed (Said to be with the 84th Regt.)
78th Regt.	Margaret Matheson,	Alex. Matheson, Private.	Remitted to the officer Commanding the 78th Rt. on Java
,,	Rose Gallie,	Alex. Gallie, Private.	

ORPHANS EACH TO RECEIVE. Ps. 263. F. 15. Ch. 0.

CORPS.	NAMES.	FATHER'S NAME AND RANK.	DONATION HOW DISPOSED OF.
59th Regt.	George Freeburger,	Martin Freeburger, Private,	Remitted to the Comdg. officer of the Corps on Java,
,,	Sarah Hurst,	John Hurst ditto	Unclaimed (Said to be at Madras.)
,,	Eliza Hurst,		
,,	Mary Ann Kelley,	Henry Kelly, Corporal.	Remitted to the officer Comdg. the Corps on Java.
,,	Joseph Haytor,	Thomas Haytor, Private.	Unclaimed (at Madras.)
69th Regt.	James Oliver,	James Oliver, ditto	Remitted to the officer Comdg. the Corps at Seringapatam,
78th Regt.	John Murdock,	J. Murdock, Private.	Remitted to the officer Commanding the Corps on Java.
,,	William Murdock,		
,,	Alexander Murdock,		
,,	Mary Murdock,		
,,	Farquhar Matheson,	Alexander Matheson, ditto	ditto ditto ditto
,,	Mary McKenzie,	Rodk. McKenzie, Serjeant	Unclaimed (Said to be at Bombay,)
,,	William McKay,	John McKay, Private.	Remitted to the officer Commanding the Corps on Java,
,,	Alexander McLeod,	William McLeod, do.	Unclaimed (Said to be with the 69th Regiment,)
,,	Betty McLeod,		
89th Regt.	Bridget Trainer,	James Trainer, ditto	Paid to the Treasurer of the Female Asylum,
,,	Margaret Murphy,	Francis Murphy, do.	Remitted to the officer Commanding the Rt. at Bangalore
,,	Frances Murphy,		

P. VANS AGNEW,
Secretary to the Java Widow and Orphan Fund.

Published By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Sec to Govt

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Government Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Sealed Tenders for the Contract for conducting the Coinage of the Bombay Mint will be received at the Officie of the Chief Secretary to Government on the 1st day of June next at noon.

2d. At the same time, and place, Tenders will be received for a Contract for refining impure Gold and Silver Bullion of every quality or Touch at certain rates in proportion to its inferiority from the Standard.

3d. Persons desirous of obtaining the above Contracts may know the conditions and further particulars by applying to the Mint and Assay Masters to their Offices in the Mint.

4th. The Proposals for the Coinage and those for refining may be given in either jointly or separately.

5th. The Contract or Contracts to be determinable at the option of Government, Six months previous notice being given for that purpose.

Published by Order of
the Right Honorable
the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
BOMBAY CASTLE, Sec. to Govt.
27TH APRIL 1814.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ON THIS DAY,
Will be Sold,
AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT THE
MILITARY STORES
NEAR THE TOWN BARRACKS,
Sundry Unserviceable Condemned
BARRACK STORES,
Belonging to the Honorable Company.

A LIST whereof may be seen at this Office, the lots to be paid for, and carried away immediately, or resold at the risk of the first Purchaser.

J. LIVINGSTON,
BOMBAY Barrack Master.
Barrack Master's Office,
30TH APRIL 1814.

By Order of the
Military Board,
W. NEWNHAM,
Secretary.

ADVERTISEMENT.

In the Goods of FATIMA BEBEE Widow of MAHOMED JAFFER JALALL late of Bombay Mahomedan deceased.

LETTERS of Administration in the above Goods having been Committed by the Court of the Recorder of Bombay to MEAH MAHOMED ALLY bin SHAIK HUSSON MOOSA of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant; all Persons concerned in the said Estate are hereby apprized thereof. Dated 22d April 1814.

STEPHENSON,
PROCTOR.

MAJOR WARDEN, Town Major having taken charge of the Effects of the late Assistant Surgeon WM. FORREST of His Majesty's 2d Bat. 56th Regiment, deceased, has, after paying Funeral charges and Servant's Wages lodged the balance of the Estate amounting to Rupees (145-0-90) one hundred and forty five and ninety reas in the Hon'ble Company's Treasury.

FRAS. WARDEN,
Town Major.
BOMBAY,
Town Major's Office,
29th April 1814.

Advertisement.

MESSRS. SHOTTON, CALDER & Co. have received a further supply of Tickets in the CALCUTTA ELEVENTH LOTTERY, for disposal at Rupees 110 each, or in exchange for Prize Tickets in former Lotteries.

Bombay, 30th April 1814.

FREIGHT TO CHINA,

THE SHIP
A N N,
Capt. THOMAS RIDDOCK,

HAVING the greater part of her Tonnage engaged, will proceed to China in all the month of June next. Tenders for Freight will be received by Messrs. JOHN LECKIE & Co.

Colabah 30th April 1814.

Baxter, Ferrar & Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On MONDAY next, the 2d May,

SUNDRY Articles of Household Furniture, A strong serviceable Carriage which answers as a Curricle or Buggy with a Set of Curricle Harness, A full sized Billiard Table in good repair with Queues, Maces, Balls, &c. &c. &c.

Bombay 30th April 1814.

Baxter, Ferrar & Co.

HAVE just received for Sale on Commission a few Pairs of very Elegant Lustres of 4, 6 and 8 lights which are now exposed at their Rooms on reasonable terms.

Bombay, 30th April 1814.

Boyce, Kempt, & Co.

On WEDNESDAY next,
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
AT THEIR ROOMS,

VARIOUS Articles of House-hold Furniture, Some Wine, and Beer, Also a Duck Gun by Mortimer.

On the same day will be Sold by Public Auction if not previously disposed of by Private Contract a beautiful and well finished Shigrappoe with Harness and a strong serviceable Arab Horse.

Bombay, 30th April 1814.

Boyce, Kempt & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

A HANDSOME Europe Curricle with Buggy Shafts and a Set of Curricle and Buggy Harneſs.

Bombay, 30th April 1814.

For Sale by Public Auction,

A Piece of Ground, containing about 8 sticks, part of the Oart called Pattamary, situated near the Watherman's Tank, without the 1000 yards, opposite to the Buildings of Hormuzjee Bomanjee called Churney Waddy, with 2 small Houses upon it belonging to the late RUNSOR GUNNOO Senoy Cotto, on Monday next the 2d May 1814, at 4 o'Clock in the afternoon. The Hindoos alone are requested to purchase the ground to whom, the conditions shall be made known at the time of sale.

RAMCHUNDER W. Senoy Cotto,
Administrator of the late Anunt Runsor Senoy
BOMBAY, 29th April 1814.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT, ANROOBA WISSWANATH Senoy have this day sold his Oart called Janjeera of one Wheel, situate at Mahim, formerly the property of PANDOO BYROO Senoy, in the neighbourhood of an Oart belonging to the late SORABJEE MUNCHERJEE deceaſed to FACKIER MAHOMED GUNNEY, if any perſons have claim thereto, they are to appear and give due notice to the purchaſer on the Parel Road within 14 days, and whoever will fail, his claim ſhall be considered of no effect.

Bombay 26th April 1814.

ખબર•કાંથી•આપીએચજે

આજ•દીને•નાકુભા•ચીશ્રુનાથજી•પો
તાની•વારી•રેહેટ ૧ ની•શ્રી•મેકેમ•મધે
ની•નાંમે•જંતજરા•પારશી•શોરાબજી•મે
નચેરજી•ની•વારી•ની•પાશેની•પકીર•મકુ
મદ•ગનીને•વેચીકે•એ•મીલકત•અશલ
શણ•ચી•પાકુ•ખીકુનીજ•જકાજ•નો•દાવો
એ•કુપર•કોએતે•આજ•દીનથી•દીન ૧૪
મો•ખરીદારને•શ્રી•પરેલનાં•રશતા•કુપર
જાકેર•કરે•નકીતો•તે•ધણીનો•દાવો•રદ
થાશે—તા• ૧૬ મી•આપરેલ ૧૮૧૪ *

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

TO all perſons who may be concerned that a houſe built with chunam and covered with Tyles formerly occupied by EDULJEE JEEJEEBHOY is purchaſed by HOORMUZJEE COONVERJEE Balleevalla, situate within the Town Walls of Bombay in Medows Street cloſe to the Shop of Dadabhoy Cawasjee Sayer, any perſon who may have claim thereto is to appear to the purchaſer within 21 days from the date hereof and in default the same ſhall be considered of no effect, and the Purchaſe money will be paid to the owner.

Bombay, 29th April 1814.

જાહેર•ખબર

ખબર•કાંથી•આપીએચજે

ગાર•એક•કોટ•મધેનુ•યુનાનુ•બાંધેલુ
જે•મધે•પારશી•એદલજી•જીજીભાઇ•રહે
નો•કુતો•મેદોશ•જાશતરીટ•મધેનુ•પાર
શી•દાદાભાઇ•કાવશજી•શાએરનાં•કુકાં
નની•પાશેનુ•એ•ગાર•પારશી•કોરમશજી
કુવરજી•બાલી•વગાએ•વેચાતુ•લીધુછે
જેકોજનુ•લેણુ•એ•ગાર•કુપર•કોએતે•
આજ•દીનથી•દીન ૨૧ મો•એ•ખરીદાર
પાશે•આવે•ને•જો•એટલી•મુદતમા•ન
કી•આવેતો•તે•ધણીનો•દાવો•રહે•નકી•
ને•એ•ગારના•કુપીઆ•ખરીદાર•તે•ગાર•
ધણીને•પગાર•કરશે

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 22d APRIL 1814.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

THE Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council having been pleased to appoint Lieut. Pottinger of the 2d Battalion 7th Regiment Native Infantry to the situation of third Assistant to the Resident at Poona, the Governor in Council directs that Lieut. Pottinger proceed to Poona accordingly.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council having been pleased to appoint Ensign Rind of the 2d Battalion 9th Regiment Native Infantry to do duty with the Escort of the Resident at Poona the Right Hon'blethe Governor in Council directs that Ensign Rind proceed to Poona accordingly.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 25th APRIL 1814.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council having been pleased to appoint Assistant Surgeon Hall to the Medical duties of Kattywar, he is directed to proceed to join the Assistant to the Resident at Baroda in that province.

Mr. J. H. Pelly, the Deputy Paymaster General having returned to the Presidency and assumed charge of his Office, the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint him a Member of the Broach Prize Committee, in the room of Mr. Norris the late acting Deputy Paymaster General.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 27th APRIL 1814.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to grant a furlough to Europe on sick Certificate to Ensign W. F. Dunlop of the 7th Regiment Native Infantry.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt

Accounts were received at this Presidency on Thursday from Columbo the 5th of April, stating that the Portsea had arrived at Galle from England, dismasted, having lost her Main Mast in a gale in the S. E. trade in Lat. 17° S. and Long. 72° E. and her Foremast by lightning off Ceylon.

The Portsea, had been expected to sail from England, soon after the Acorn in September, but it is most probable from the lapse of time between the arrival of these Vessels, that she did not leave England till the end of October or the beginning of November.

It is said, she has many Letters on board for Bombay, and we trust the Packets will be opened at Ceylon and those intended for this place speedily forwarded.

There is no further news from the Gulf. The Mornington Cruizer may be daily expected.

We have published in another part of our paper a late Letter of Vetus (No. 30) which will be read, as all the productions of that able writer have been, with much interest by those who are admirers of pure and independent writing.

On Thursday, the adjourned Sessions of Oyer and Terminer were resumed before the Honorable the Recorder and his Associates, the only case of much public interest we have reported at length, and it is certainly one of unusual depravity We alluded to it in a former number of our paper, and stated that it was for the Murder of a Child for the Joys and Jewells on its person. On Thursday Bhya Colin and Trimbuck Ragojee having been set to the Bar, charged with the murder of a female Child named Bhya, they pleaded not guilty, and the Advocate General in a short and energetic speech to the Jury detailed the circumstances of the case, which were afterwards substantiated in evidence by the following Witnesses.

Larree Woman.—The Mother of the Child said her name was Bya, that she was born in the year 1803, she knew the prisoners at the bar, the last time she saw her daughter alive, was about 4 o'clock of the morning of the 18th of January last, her daughter had some Neck Joys, Ear Joys, three Venetians and seven Gold Beads on her person, also two Arm Joys of Silver. She swore that all these Joys were on the Child when she saw her in the morning for the last time. Witness went out at this time and returned home about eight o'clock in the evening, and immediately asked her Son, where her daughter was? the Son said she was gone out to see Bhya. Then she searched again for her daughter and went to Bhya's House and asked Bhya to shew her where her daughter was. Bhya answered that she did not know. Witness continued to demand her daughter from Bhya, but without success. The next morning she went to the Police Office and procured a Sepoy and carried him to Bhya's House, the Sepoy took Bhya to the Police Office and then returned to search the House of Bhya, in the search, the Sepoy found two of the Arm Joys, and seven Gold Beads which she swore, were on the person of her Daughter (on being shewn to her she identifies them.) These Joys were found in the House near the fire place by the Sepoy, a Goldsmith gave information to her Brother Raghoo, whilst they were searching Bhya's House, that Bhya had sold some Joys for 3 Rupees and a half. She does not know the other Prisoner at the Bar and never saw him. She saw the corpse of her Daughter on the 20th of January in the evening. She identifies a pair of Earings, which were also on the body of her Daughter, these Earings she saw on the 19th of January in the Police Office. The Prisoners asked this Witness no questions.

Suttoo Luxamon servant of a Goldsmith, said his master purchased of the Prisoner Bhya two Earings for which he paid 3-2-30 reas: these he bought at the rate of 12 Rupees per tola; he at first refused to buy them as she came alone and said he would not buy them unless she brought some honest person with her, in consequence of which the Woman brought the other Prisoner with her, who said she was an honest Woman, and he might buy them, identifies the Earings as being the same which were sold to his Master.

The Prisoner Trimbuck, asked if both he and Bhya came together? the Witness said that Bhya went and brought him to the Shop. In answer to a question by the Court he said it was customary to carry money to the Shroff when it was paid, he told the Prisoner Trimbuck to go and Shroff the Money; the woman came back for the balance and received it.

Morarjee Bhugwant a Goldsmith and the master of the former Witness recollected that the Prisoner Bhya came to his Shop some time ago between three and four o'clock in the afternoon—his Shop is near the Bendy Buzar, and offered to dispose of some Joys to him, some gold Earings.—The day after this he heard of the Child being missing, he gave Rs. 3 2 50 reas for them—he also identifies the Earings in Court, to be the same as those he bought. A Sepoy, the other prisoner came with the Woman and said she was an honest woman and he might buy, there was no fear, at first he gave 3 Rs. to the Sepoy, six Annas he gave afterwards to the Woman. As soon as he heard that the Prisoner Bhya was taken to the Police Office, he then heard of the Murder, he gave information on hearing this to Raghoo Bhandarie, the Brother of the prosecutrix, and he gave the Earings to the Police Constable.

The Prisoner Trimbuck also asked this Witness if he and Bhya came together to his shop. He said that the woman at first came alone and he told her that unless she brought some honest man with her he would not buy, in consequence of which she came back with the Prisoner Trimbuck.

Pookia Sumboo a Boy, the Brother to the deceased, said the last time he saw his sister was on Monday the 20th of January—he saw her at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of that day—at this time he was in a Banyan's shop in the Buzar where he was a servant; she came to him and told him that she was going with the Prisoner Bhya to get a Fulkia (a tippet.) He did not observe whether she had her Joys on her at this time, he told his Sister not to go with Bhya. The Prisoner Bhya was at this time standing near a Beetle-nut leaf merchants shop—he saw his Sister go to the Prisoner at the Bar (Bhya) and embrace her, and then Witness was called away, this was the last time he saw his Sister alive. The day after this he saw his Sister's Corpse near the Breach Candy—he went home after he spoke to his Sister about Bhya—and his Sister was not there.

The Prisoners asked this witness no questions.

Shaik Artiseer Constable was sent in the month of January last to search the House, of the Prisoner Bhya. He found near the fire place two silver Arm Joys and seven Gold Beads.—he identifies those in Court to be the Joys which he found in Bhya's House. they were in a corner of the fire place they were lying on the ground and a little pot near them they were not hid: he went afterwards having got information, respecting some more Joys, to a Goldmith's shop who immediately took out the Earings and shewed them to him. They were the same as those in Court. This Witness afterwards found the body of the Child which was shewn by the Prisoner Bhya—there were present at this time himself 2 Sepoys and the Woman. Mr. Erskine came with them. One half of the body of the Child was in the black mud. The Prisoner Bhya, led him to the spot and said nothing, but as they were going to the spot, the witness asked her on which side of the Bridge it was; and she said it was on this side, they first went to the Bridge and then the Woman crossed over a dry place, and went a short way down and pointed out the body.

William Erskine Esq. Magistrate of Police, said that it was on the 19th of January that the Prisoners were taken up, and on the following day the body was found, the Woman denied at the time that she was seized, that she knew any thing of the matter, her husband spoke to her by his desire, and she at length said, that she knew where the body was, that the Girl had been suffocated in a hole and she would lead to it, he desired her to shew him the place and accompanied her to it. She went therefore to point out the body and went along the road, by Mr. Remington's House, till she came to the new road that leads across the flats, she went down this till she came to the bridge where she crossed over a dry place. Having gone about 80 yards on the other side, she stopped and looked, but did not discover the body, she went on about ten yards further, and the body was at this time discovered to be floating, and one half of the body covered with black mud, in which it appeared to have been sunk. She seemed to be fully acquainted with the spot where the body had been immerged.

This was the whole of the evidence on the part of the prosecution.

The Prisoner Bhya in her defence said that she was the Mother of Children and could not do such a thing.

The Recorder, having addressed the Jury stated, that the Court did not think there was sufficient evidence to go to them respecting the Prisoner Trimbuck, and directed them to acquit him, he then proceeded in a most minute and clear manner to sum up the evidence as it applied to Bhya.

The Jury without retiring found a verdict of guilty against the Prisoner Bhya, and the other prisoner was discharged.

The Recorder proceeded immediately in a most emphatic manner to pass sentence of Death on the prisoner Bhya and she is ordered to be executed this morning.

We have been favoured with a Copy of a Proclamation lately issued by the Government of the Mauritius, which will be read with interest by many of our Readers.

PROCLAMATION.

IN THE NAME OF HIS MAJESTY, GEORGE III. OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN, & IRELAND,

KING.

His excellency R. T. FARQUHAR Esq. Governor, and Commander in Chief of the Islands of Mauritius, Bourbon and Dependencies, Captain General and Vice Admiral &c. &c. &c.

It was with as much surprise as indignation, that His Excellency the Governor received [yesterday only, and by means of a private communication,] an *Extract* from the Minutes of the records of the Court of Appeal, and Criminal Justice of the Island of Bourbon, dated the 27th of November 1813, confirming a Judgement of the Criminal Tribunal of First Instance of the 31st of July of the same year, which Extract is preceded by a letter from His Majesty's *Attorney General* in that Island, forwarding the said Extract on the 3d of December last to Major Fluker, *Acting Secretary at Bourbon*, for the information of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor.

It results from the contents of this Extract, that the following Individuals, viz. *Laney, Sear, L. Amarre, Louis Gédeon, Fontanee* commonly called *Bellerive du Rempart, Montcherry, Carron Bonjardins, Jean Baptiste, Denis le Breton, and Francois* the latter a Creole Slave, the Property of *Aimee* a free man of colour, had been arraigned by the Law Officers of the Crown before the Tribunals of the Island of Bourbon, charged with being Authors and Accomplices in the Crime of having on the 21st day of October 1812, introduced several Negroes, as Slaves, into that Island at a place called *Barry*, District of St. Joseph.

That, the persons thus accused having objected, as their principal means of defence in form of peremptory exception, that the Act of Abolition by which such importation of Slaves had been prohibited, had never been published in the Island of Bourbon, the Tribunal of first Instance, eager to adopt an opinion, so favourable to all, who might wish to act in contravention of the Laws of the Realm, declared that the Island having surrendered in consequence of a Capitulation, by which the conservation of it's Laws &c. was stipulated for, and the right of trading in Slaves, having been then in existence; this right could not

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on 08 April, 2017

be derogated from, but by A Promulgation in the Particular Department of Bourbon, of the General Law of the Empire, which prohibits that trade, and the Tribunal moreover acknowledging at the same time, that the promulgation took place, in the *Official Gazette of Governments for these Colonies*, on the 18th of June 1812, nevertheless declared, that such promulgation could not be considered as official for the Island of Bourbon, *although constituting a part of the same Government*, because adds the Tribunal, each of the two Islands has it's own Courts of Judicature.

By aid of such dangerous subtilties, the Tribunal of First Instance admitting the Validity of the exception adduced as peremptory, acquitted the parties accused, of the charges brought against them at the instance of His Majesty's Attorney, and condemned the Government in payment of Costs.

It further results, that His Majesty's Attorney in the Court of First Instance, having appealed from this Judgement, and His Majesty's Attorney General, having prosecuted the Appeal before the superior Criminal Court of Justice of the Island of Bourbon, the Court of Appeal after having in its sittings of the 27th of November 1813, heard Mr. Le Villan Destabines, vice President of the Court, in his report, adopting the same motives which were considered valid in the Court of First Instance, confirmed the said Judgement purely and simply, acquittiug the parties accused of the charges brought against them, and condemning the Government in payment of the Costs occasioned by the Appeal of His Majesty's Attorney General.

His Excellency, having maturely deliberated upon these facts, is of opinion that the Judges who gave and confirmed the decision alluded to, have in the discharge of their functions been guilty of prevarications, so much the more flagarant and reprehensible, that they arrogated thereby, the power of establishing a Jurisdiction contrary to the Laws of Natjons and those of Great Britain and so favourable to the principals, and abettors of an Odious and most justly abolished traffic, that the conclusion deducible from such assumptions would, be, that the Slave Trade might be still carried on in the Island of Bourbon with impunity.

From the moment the Islands of Mauritius, Bourbon and their Dependencies were annexed to the British Dominions, the Slave Trade was *ipso facto* abolished therein, upon the sole principle of this prohibited traffic being in opposition to the Laws of the Realm.

And, even, if there had been occasion for any expreſs promulgation to this effect, the first Proclamation of His Excellency on the 28th of December 1810, immediately on assuming the Government, confirmed and fully explained, by his subsequent one, of February 1811, with regard to the trade of these Colonies and the privileges granted to the Inhabitants, would be sufficient; as in these Proclamations it is distinctly stated, that His Majesty's new Subjects in the Colonies are to enjoy the same commericial advantages which his natural born-Subjects in these Colonies legally do or may hereafter enjoy, and that they shall receive the same Protection: But it is therein *expreſsly stated that they are subject to the same restrictions.*

It would be absurd to suppose that His Majesty and the Parliament have not the right to make, from time to time, new Laws for these Colonies, to alter, abrogate or annul the former ones, in whole or in part, as did, before the conquest, the former French Legislature. It would be still more absurd, to infer, that because His Royal Highness the Prince Regent in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, has been graciously pleased to confirm the Laws which existed at the time of the Capture, those Laws should silence the Laws of the Empire, which prohibit the Slave Trade, in every part of His Majesty's Dominions.

His Excellency, in maintaining the former, will enforce a due respect for the latter, and for the accomplishment of this object, has determined:—

ARTICLE 1ST.

That, all the Judges of the two Courts of Judicature at Bourbon, who gave and confirmed the Judgement in question, shall be suspended, until the pleasure of His Royal Highness The Prince Regent shall be made known, upon the Report of His Excellency the Governor to His Majesty's Ministers upon the subject of the misconduct of the Judges at Bourbon.

ARTICLE 2D.

The Ex President of the Tribunal of 1st Instance, *Mr. Boullé Duparr*, as well as the other sitting Judges on that occasion, who are no longer Members of the Courts of Justice, shall not be allowed to serve His Majesty in any public capacity until the pleasure of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, shall be known.

ARTICLE 3D.

His Excellency the Governor commands the *Attorney General* of the Island of Bourbon, to see that the Orders herein contained be forthwith carried into effect.

The above to be Read, Published, and entered upon the Registers of the several Courts of Judicature, of the Island of Mauritius, and Bourbon.

R. T. FARQUHAR
By Order of His Excellency,
C. TELFAIR,
Actg. Chief Sec. to Govt.

Port Louis, Mauritius,
22d January, 1814.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE
AND NAVAL REPORT.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

APRIL, 9th.

It appears by private letters of the end of November, received in town from England, that the Cornwall had not left Portsmouth on the 25th of that month; the Hannah, late of Bombay, is mentioned as about to leave England for an Indian port.

The Ship Betsey leaves the river in all next week, for New South Wales; the Jane Captain Vulgar, also sails about the same time—for Amboyna.

The Lady Sophia is advertised for ——— Penang, Malacca and Java; the brig ——— ——for Perang, and the Sullamaney, Captain ———for Penang, Malacca and China.

The Ruby, Captain Hamilton, sails for Penang, Malacca and Java, towards the close of the present month.

The last fleet of the season, which left Ceylon on the 2d ultimo, convoyed by His Majesty's Ship Clorinde, consisted of the following vessels; Hon. Company's Ships Lord Melville, Carnatic, Hugh Inglis, Pulteney, Moffat and William Pitt, together with the new Ships the General Kyd, the Vansittart and Emma transport.

The Chichester, Captain Blake, may be momentarily expected in the river from the Isle of France—she has touched at Madras; Captain Collingwood, in the new Ship the Susana, had reached the Mauritius previously to the sailing of the Eliza, as had the Race Horse, Captain Harrison.

The Honorable Company's Ships Tottenham, Captain Sotheby, and Northumberland, Captain Franklin, were not in time for the Clorinde's convoy; they left Ceylon however for England, on the 5th instant, and it is not improbable but they would arrive first at the Cape of Good Hope.

The Kedgeree report of yesterday announces the safe arrival of the Flora, Captain Hamilton, from Bombay, last from Point de Galle, which she left on the 3d ultimo.

ARRIVALS AT SAUGOR and KEDGEREE.

April 2d.—(At Kedgeree, Suffenaut Russoel, Captain Boog, from Madras the 26th ultimo: Ship Eliza, Captain C. Miller, from the Mauritius the 23d of January, and ditto Diana, Captain Clark, from Covelong the same date.

Passengers from the Covelong on the Diana

Captain and Mrs. Douglas; Captain Hay, Bengal Artillery Lieut. Paton, H. Majesty's 22d Light Dragoons; Mrs. Grant; C. P. Thompson, Esq. Mrs. Lee; Mrs. Marshall; Miss Anne Wray, and Miss Sophia Wray.

Ditto 5th—Ship Governor Farquhar, Nicholls, from Ceylon the 5th February.

Ditto 6th—Brig Flora, W. I. Hamilton, from Point de Galle the 2d March.

Ditto 7th—Ship Delhi, Captain Maik, Ceylon, 24th February.

Departures outwards from Kedgeree.

April 1st—Brig Campbell, MacQuarie, Captain Sidons, for Port Jackson.

Ditto 5th Ship Helen, Weatherall, for Acheen; the Hon. Company's cruizer Ariel, Lieut. Jones, for ditto; brig Tay, Carnegis for Penang.

REMAINS AT KEDGEREE.

Hon. Company's Cruizer Nearchus.

The Kedgeree Report received in Town this morning, announces the following arrivals:—

H. C. S. Devonshire, Captain J. Murray, from Penang 11th ultimo.

Phœnix, Capt. Jas. Campbell, from Trincommallie 29th ultimo.

Pomona, Capt. J. G. Street, from Madras 1st instant.

Lord Minto, Capt. A. Turner, from Malacca, 11th ultimo.

Passengers on the Phœnix.

Mrs. Turton, and two children.
Captain John H. Ellis,
Lieut. Samuel Turton,
——— John Garstin,
Ensign John Donelan,
} His Majesty's 66th Regiment.
74 Rank and file, 2 women and 4 children.

On the Pomona.

Captain Charles Ryder, 3d Regt. Bengal Native Cavalry.

Two Armenians from Busheer.

On the Lord Minto.

Ensign J. S. Marshall, commanding a Detachment of the 1st Battalion 20th Native Infantry.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—April 9th, Brig Hope, Captain J. Paterson, from Port Louis 12th Jan. and Point de Galle 5th March—10th Brig Nancy, Captain J. Klein, from Calcutta 5th March—15th; Ship Chichester, Capt. B. Blake, from Covelong 15th April.

DEPARTURES.—April 9th, Brig Hope Capt. J. Paterson, to Bengal.—10th, Ship W. Petrie, Captain T. Williams, to ditto.

Madras Intelligence.

APRIL 16, 1814.

From an Official article in the Ceylon Gazette, it appears, that Government do not intend to interfere for the future with the commerce of that Island, but leave the whole of its trade, to be conducted by the Merchants established at the different Ports.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGES.—On Tuesday last, at his House, at Sieporе, by the Reverend Dr. Ward, Edward Brightman, Esq. to Mrs. Harriet Cochrane.

At Berthampore, on the 28th March, by the Reverend Mr. Eales, Lieut. R. Stack, of H. M. 14th Regt. to Miss Sarah Rice, only Daughter of Edward Rice, Esq. of Sheerpore.

BIRTHS.—On the 3d instant, at Chouringhee, the Lady of James Pattle, Esq. of a Daughter.

On the 18th ultimo, Mrs. J. G. Kramer, of a Son.

At Cuttack, on the 27th February last, the Lady of Lieut. Lomas, of the 12th Native Infantry, of a Daughter.

Near Etawah, on the 4th ultimo, the Lady of Henry Gibson, Esq. Surgeon of the 13th Native Infantry, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—On the 3d instant, Miss Francis Saxon, aged 29 years, sincerely lamented by her relatives.

On Tuesday last, Major W. G. Palmer. of the 25th Native Infantry.

On Monday evening last, Mrs. Claudia Gardiner.

Same day, Mrs. Sarah Duncan.

On the 27th ultimo, after an illness of two days, Timothy Leigh, Esq. of Jaunpore, much regretted.

This morning, at Chouringhee, Richard Joseph Powell, Esq. Collector of Land Revenue and Government Customs at Chittagong.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.—On the 10th April, the Lady of Colonel George Martin, of a son and heir.

At the Presidency, on Tuesday last, the Lady of Colonel Sewell, of H. M. 89th Regt. of a son.

On the 12th instant, the Lady of Captain Macleane, of a daughter.

At Chittledroog, on the 7th instant, Mrs. Mary Rose Fowler, wife of Mr. Conductor G. Fowler of the Invalid Establishment of a son.

DEATHS.—At Cuddalore, on the morning of the 5th April, Augusta, the Wife of Archibald Spiers, Esq.—The friend on whom the mournful task of making this communication has devolved, would willingly speak of her virtues and her endowments but the language of praise is so indiscriminately lavished on the dead, that by readers who knew her not, the truth might be thought exaggeration.

At his house, in the Black Town, after a short but severe illness, which he bore with christian piety and resignation, Mr. William Frost, School Master, in the 26th year of his age, to the inexpressible grief of his sorrowing Sister and surviving Friends.

THE TIMES.

SEPTEMBER 3d.

Robbing Coaches.—The practice of robbing mail and stage coaches of valuable parcels has been carried on to a very considerable extent for a number of years past. In the month of March last, the Wells and Langport coach was robbed of a parcel containing banknotes to the amount of between 5 and 6001., besides a remittance of 2001. from Payne and Co. the bankers; and a bill on Bofanquet for 45l. in the whole about 1,0001. The parcel was put into the coach at Wells, by a Mr. Penny; and it is supposed to have been taken out immediately after by a passenger, who came from Bristol, and who had taken his place for Glastonbury, but left the coach at Wells, without assigning any reason: it was noticed as an unusual circumstance that he not only did not breakfast with the other passengers, but even did not get out of the coach till just before they were returning from breakfast, and as the coach was nearly ready for starting again. On the arrival of the coach at Langport, the parcel was missed. An express was sent off to Mr. Penny, who had put it into the coach; but unfortunately he could not give any description of the notes at that time. On the following morning the notes were all negociated, and exchanged in London, at the Bank, with bankers, &c. Several men were dispatched in pursuit of the suspected passenger. It was ascertained by a post-boy that he was conveyed in a return post-chaise near Bath; but there all trace of him ceased. It was strongly suspected, that this, as well as most of the other robberies of the same description, was done by concert; and some person employed about the coach was suspected to be the informer when and where the valuable parcel was received. Taunton, the Bow-street officer, was employed to trace out the robber, and he caused a letter to be intercepted, written by the driver of the coach, and directed to a man of the name of Brown, at the Saracen's Head Inn, on Snow-hill. The letter was written in the flash language, which Taunton understood; and he could make it out to allude to the robbery of the Wells and Langport coach. It stated that the writer was sorry to say that there had been a very great fuss about the child that he had taken with him; this was understood to allude to the parcel, and in consequence, the coachman and his wife were taken into custody, and underwent several examinations. It was proved that the coachman had been seen several times in company with the passenger who unexpected left the coach at Wells, and that he had his box of clothes, which he had left behind him in the country, sent to London, directed by the name of Brown: but there being no direct proof of the coachman being concerned in the robbery, he was discharged. Taunton was in pursuit of the man who went by the name of Brown, from that time till within this week past, without any knowledge of his person; and traced him to have moved from a number of places. At length, early yesterday morning se'nnight he discovered him in Baltic-street, Golden-lane, where, instead of being a man of the name of Brown, he proved to be a well known character to the officer, of the name of Jack Maedden. He was dressed in an elegant style, and going to start in his gig for Egham races. When the officer told him he was a prisoner, and what the charge was, he requested to be allowed to take off his fine clothes and put on some more suitable; which the officer indulged him in. He has been examined before Mr. Read. It is expected he will be tried at Bristol.

Female Sailor.—A discovery of rather a curious nature took place a few days ago at Ipswich. Mr. Embleton, mate of the Edmund and Mary, collier, having reason to suspect that one of his apprentices was a female, took an opportunity of making some inquiry on the subject. A confession was immediately made. This was on the passage from Blyth to Ipswich. Mrs. Embleton happened to be on board at the time, and to her the young adventurer related the particulars of her case. She was the daughter of a widow, near Blyth, in Northumberland, and becoming pregnant, she determined after her delivery to quit her home, never more to return. She accordingly procured male attire, and made a coasting voyage; after which she applied to the owners of the Edmund and Mary, to whom she was indentured. It was during her second voyage, that the discovery was made. She refused to discover her name, and declared that nothing should induce her to return home.

On Wednesday, as Mrs. Goodburn, publican, at the Windy Nook, on Gateshead Fell, and her daughter, were riding home, both on one horse, they met the mail coach from Newcastle, at the north end of Chester-le-street, when the horse in a fright turned suddenly round, and both its riders fell to the ground. The place being narrow, and the coach going at a quick rate down the hill, the wheels unfortunately went over the mother's head and the daughter's legs. The former died in a few minutes; the daughter is recovering.

CHARACTER of the MARQUIS WELLESLEY.

"As a War Minister, for planning and conducting military operations, he (Lord Wellesley) is not only superior to all his cotemporaries, but stands absolutely alone. To determine the mode and the places in which the war may most successfully be carried on; to suit the magnitude of an expedition to its object, and to appoint the persons best qualified to command it,—this is a science in which no living Statesman can rival Lord Wellesley. Simple as it may appear, it is one which, previously to his appointment, seemed to have entirely vanished from the British Councils. We need only refer to the conduct of successive Administrations on one single point. There cannot surely be a plainer dictate of reason, than that the chief command of a great military armament should be entrusted to a person of some reputation and capacity. No interest which any Ministry can derive from an inefficient choice, will at all counterbalance the loss of credit consequent on the failure which it occasions: yet the appointments of a Whitelocke, and a Chatham, sufficiently shewed how little regard former Ministers had paid to considerations so obvious. Under the auspices of the Wellesleys, however, we have seen a new system established a means suited to their ends; effective employment ably filled; and a plan of operations adopted, in which enterprise and caution are happily combined. This has exalted the glory of the British name, and raised a mighty barrier against the progress of the oppressor of Europe. In considering, then, the present aspect of the world, when every hope of peace seems to have with drawn into the distance, and when *bella, horrida bella*, arise on every side, we conceive the services of this Nobleman to be of the last importance; and we almost apprehend, that any Administration of which he formed a Member, would, for that single reason, be better than any other.

"Entertaining such an opinion as to the merits of this Nobleman, we observe with regret, not only that he no longer holds a place in the Cabinet, but that there are circumstances which seem likely

to prevent his ever attaining his due weight in the British councils. To all our politicians, both in town and country, the favourite amusement consists in reading and pondering the debates in Parliament; and their most serious occupation, in canvassing the respective merits of the different speakers. The consequence is, that the reputation of every Statesman chiefly depends upon the appearance he makes in that assembly. Wisdom of words is valued more highly than wisdom of action. Lord Wellesley speaks well, but he speaks seldom. It appears from some expressions which dropt from him in the course of the late correspondence, that he considers what is called managing the House, as an intolerable druggery. It suits him better to issue his mandates from the recesses of oriental pomp, than to force them through the stubborn and clamorous resistance of a British opposition. He is not aware, that he thereby renounces the only mode practicable in this country of acquiring public consideration. That parade and splendour, which dazzled the East, are of no estimation in the eyes of republican London. Thus the glory of his measures was reaped by those who avowed and defended them; and he gradually sunk into a subordinate member of that Cabinet, in which he was entitled to take the lead. Inregard to its inferior arrangements, too, he lay under disadvantages. In consequence of long residence abroad, he had not attached to himself any body of Statesmen; nor had he taken any position which could make him be regarded as the successor and representative of Pitt. He either wanted, or disdained to use, that dexterity and address, by which the minds of men are managed and conciliated. Nothing remained to support him, except the weight of a high reputation, unaided by popularity, or by the power of rendering those services to which a Ministry look for the support of themselves in office. The Marquis, unable to brook any appearance of acting a secondary part, withdrew from the Ministry, and formed the design of establishing himself upon a different basis."

Longevity.—There is a venerable personage of the name of Robert Bowman, now residing at the village of Irthington, (about three miles from Brampton, in Cumberland,) who, if he lives till the 1st of January, will have completed his 108th year. His mental faculties do not appear to be in the least impaired, and his eye sight and hearing are perfect. Until within the last six months, he was a constant attendant at the weekly market at Brampton. Since that time he has chiefly kept his bed, not from sickness, but a lassitude and debility which have been gradually increasing upon him for a few years past. He is a native of Hayton, in that county: was married about sixty years ago; is a widower, and has a family, with whom he resides; is in comfortable circumstances, and has always been esteemed by his acquaintance as a respectable, honest man. This veteran has never been particular in his diet: it has been, during his long life, such as was common amongst those of his sphere; not indulging in excess, nor formally adhering to any regimen whatever. His breakfast has commonly been water-porridge, because he was first accustomed to that; but he is no enemy to tea. He is of the middle stature; round faced; marked indeed by the furrows of time, but his countenance less altered perhaps by these than by the loss of some teeth in the upper jaw. He is cheerful and healthy; but says he thinks, it is impossible that the world can undergo such changes in another hundred years, as he has seen.

SEPTEMBER 22, 1813.

A Berlin paper says, that a dispatch had been intercepted, addressed by Buonaparte to Oudinot, ordering him to capture Berlin, whatever it might cost, to plunder it, and then set it on fire.

Extract of a letter from on board the British fleet in Potomack river, dated July 23:—"We are now about 20 miles from Washington; but we are only here to alarm them. We leave this to-morrow, and go up the Chesapeake to attack Kent island, where they have about 1800 men; the intent is to get provisions for the fleet. It is rumoured that we shall soon go to Halifax, and winter there."

A considerable relaxation has taken place in America in the treatment of British subjects. They are now permitted to return from the interior, and resume their occupations, provided their place of residence is not near the scene of any naval or military operations.

The invention for the instaneous extinction of fire, was exhibited yesterday to a very small group of spectators, at Highbury-tavern. Whether this paucity of attendance was owing to the decreasing credulity of the perpetually deceived though discerning public, or whether it was the effect of the extravagant price for admission, we shall not pretend to determine: but shall content ourselves with congratulating all those, who, whether from shrewdness, or economy, abstained from witnessing an experiment which almost completely failed. We are not disposed to be very severe with projectors; they are in general persons who expend a great deal of time and labour for innocent, at least, if not for useful purposes. We, therefore, rather sympathise than find fault with the present projector, whose plan has a considerable degree of speciousness, and was conducted with much fairness. A pile of four sides was raised to the height of about ten feet from the ground; it consisted of barrels well smeared with tar, of faggots and straw: no materials could be chosen more combustible in their nature. The composition whose effects were to be so miraculous was poured into the engine by firemen, who were in attendance from the different offices in a official capacity, and the engine was worked by the same firemen. Soon after five o'clock the pile was lighted, and in a few seconds blazed with great fury; the projector and his friends called out for the play of the engine to begin; the firemen insisted that the heap was not sufficiently on fire. But on being pressed, they began to direct this wonder-working fluid. At first, success appeared certain; for the power of the composition seemed to damp and even extinguish the flames wherever it reached. This appearance, however, was fallacious, for in a few seconds the flames burst out again from all parts, and though three barrels of the liquid were expended, the fire could not be reduced, but continued burning till all was in ashes. The experiment therefore failed, but we think the failure was in a great measure owing to the eagerness of the inventors, who began to discharge his liquid in the flames, while they were yet burning in the interior parts of the pile, and before they could be reached by any fluid. The power of the composition was evidently at least four times stronger than that of water, though it by no means answered the description, which promised that one barrel should be equivalent to 50 tons of water. It is impossible that it can ever be of very general use, though it might be serviceable to have a large quantity of such a material at our dock-yards and manufactories. It is removed at an immense distance from its pretended importance as a prodigy; but let it shrink to its proper size, and it may still deserve some praise as a discovery to act as a powerful auxiliary of common water.

Accounts from Perth state, that the forgery of notes of various banks has been carried on by the prisoners at the depot, and that they find means to throw them into circulation, by the assistance of profligate people who frequent the market. Last week, a woman, on coming from the market at the depot, was searched, by order of Captain Moriarty, when there were found about her person pieces of base money, in imitation of bank tokens (of which the prisoners are suspected to have been the fabricators), to the amount of 5l. 17s. After undergoing examination, the woman was committed to jail.

At the Lancaster Assizes, Sir Thomas Standish and his five associates were each sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, for their attack upon Frankhall, the seat of Sir Frank Standish deceased, to whose title and estates Sir Thomas put in his claims.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

SEPTEMBER 29, 1813.

The Hants Courier communicates the following additional particulars with regard to the murder of G. Brothers, a waterman, at Portsmouth, on Wednesday last:—"Three French prisoners Francois Relif, Jean Marie Danze, and Daniel Du Verge, having effected their escape from Forton depot, engaged the wherry of the above-named George Brothers, to take them to Ryde; when off the Black house, (according to their own assertions), they proposed to the boatman to take them to France, promising ample reward, and liberty to return immediately: but he, not to be corrupted by promises or reward, resisted their proposition, and in consequence they stabbed him in sixteen places, (three of which were mortal), and threw him overboard. The Frenchmen immediately directed their course to sea, and were promptly pursued by several wherries, in one of which were Lieut. Sullock and three seamen of the Centaur, at anchor at Spithead. In consequence of a heavy swell, and bad management, the Frenchmen were overtaken after a run of about 15 miles; one of the men belonging to the Centaur leaped into the wherry among the Frenchmen alone, when at the distance of several feet, armed with nothing but the stretcher, with which he knocked one of them down: they then surrendered. They were taken on board the Centaur for the night, and on being searched, a large sum of money was found about them in silver, and three knives—one of them was very bloody; and on Thursday morning they were delivered into the hands of the civil power, and landed at the sally-port. They were taken to the borough gaol, where they were again examined. They confessed that Brothers was killed by two of them, but that the third was no further concerned than in lending his knife to the other, when the waterman resisted them. More money was here taken from them, one having actually concealed in his pantaloons under his boots thirty three 5s. 6d pieces. It appears, that by the manufacture of lace, toys, &c. the prisoners accumulated a sufficient sum of money to procure a suit of genteel clothes each, (besides the sums taken from their persons,) dressed in which, they mingled with the crowd of visitors that were walking in the depot, eluding by their metamorphosed appearance the vigilance of the turnkeys and military sentinels. On Thursday an inquest was held on the body by R. Callaway, Esq. Coroner, when the following depositions were made:—

John Sullivan and Jeremiah Wells, both of Gosport, deposed, that about half-past four o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, as they were going to Spithead, a little distance from the mouth of the harbour, on the Blockhouse side, near Feltham's gibbet, they descried a wherry steering about S. W. along the hospital shore, about one hundred yards from them—the wherries then abreast of each other—she were almost immediately, and steered S. E. directing her course towards Southsea Castle. They then saw a hat go overboard, and the people in the wherry all scuffling together—they were four in number—three persons besides the waterman; that they plainly saw two of them use their arms as if stabbing or beating the waterman, who was crying out very much at the time; and in the course of a few seconds, by the united exertions of all three, the waterman was thrown overboard. On seeing this, the deponents hauled their wind, and made towards them with an intention to give assistance to the waterman; but on seeing the body thrown overboard, they directed their course towards that, the other boat continued steering S. E. When they came within 20 yards of the body, the water for several yards around was coloured with blood—by this time another wherry came up, in which were George Cowards, of Portsea, and Thomas Leyton; with their assistance the body was taken into Coward's boat. They observed no appearance of life, but distinctly saw three wounds apparently from a knife, one on the left cheek, another in the neck, and another a little below on the breast. Wells further deposed, that he proceeded in Coward's boat, having the body on board, after the delinquents, who still continued steering S. E. at a distance of five miles from them, the wind then strong at N. E; from bad management, they were soon overtaken.

Benjamin Terry, a constable, deposed, that he received into his custody, from on board the Centaur, Francois Relif, Charles Danze, and Daniel Du Verge, and conveyed them to the Borough Goal; and that the two clasp knives produced by him, he received from Lieutenant Price, of the Centaur. Relif owned the one which was bloody: Danze owned the other. Both of them voluntarily confessed to this deponent, that they had made use of their knives in cutting the deceased. And Relif being asked, if it was he that gave the wound in the throat, said, he did not know where it was he cut. Du Verge said, he knew nothing about it, for he sat in the stern sheets, and steered the boat.

Lieut. Sullock, of the Centaur, deposed, that as he was going off in the jolly boat, on the 22d inst. he was headed by two wherries, and informed they were in pursuit of three Frenchmen, who had murdered a waterman, and were attempting to make their escape in a wherry, which was then standing towards Southsea Castle. He instantly boarded one of the wherries, with three men, judging the wherry, with three men's assistance, would sooner come up with them than his boat; that after a chase of one hour and an half, the distance from Portsmouth being 16 miles, they came up with the Frenchmen and took them into custody, on coming up with them, one of the Centaur's men jumped into the Frenchmen's boat, when one of the Frenchmen knocked him down, upon which this deponent called out, "If you hurt that man Keil shew you no quarter," and in a few minutes the Frenchmen were overpowered: a large clasp-knife was found on one of them, which was kept by one of the Centaur's men open for protection, till they arrived on board the Centaur; it had the appearance of blood upon it. There was a great quantity of water in the Frenchman's boat, which he supposes was shipped in consequence of their bad management. He observed no blood in the boat; it was probably washed off by the number of seas she shipped.

It is necessary to state, that the real name of the Frenchman, who called himself Daniel Du Verge, is Jean Louis Serd. A man of the name of Daniel Du Verge is now on board the prison-ships, but has no knowledge whatever of the circumstance.

Relif has written a letter to his brother, a prisoner at Forton, in which he laments the trouble he has been brought into. He begs his brother to write to his father and mother; and requests him to help his recollection of the circumstance of his having, some years ago, at St. Maloes, saved the lives of two Englishmen, and if he should bear in mind their names, to get Captain Woodriff to publish them through the country, that the men, who afterwards came to England, may see and acknowledge it. He says he shall die broken-hearted before the winter is over; and concludes, with requesting that Captain Woodriff will be so kind as to appropriate the sum of one double Louis (about 45s.) and 12 dollars, to the family of the unfortunate man, Brothers.

Danze writes to a friend at Forton, also lamenting his situation and begs his wife in France may be acquainted with the particulars.

Sera writes, that he has the greatest dread and horror upon him and states, that he did not lift up his hand against Brothers.

Relif was a common seaman, and has been confined in this country seven years and an half; Danze also a seaman, has been in the country about six months; and Sera, who was a boatswain, about seven months.

CROWN OFFICE SEPT. 28, 1813.

Member returned to serve in this present Parliament—County Palatine the of Durham:—John George Lambton, of Lambton, in the county of Durham, Esq. in the room of Sir Henry Vane Tempest, Bart. deceased.

COURT OF CHANCERY,

AUGUST 16th 1813.

Exparte OLIVER *in the matter of* OLIVER.

Sir S. Romilly stated this to be an application on the part of Thomas Oliver, the bankrupt, for an order on the Commissioners to proceed to take the final examination of the bankrupt on the state of his affairs, and in the mean time to liberate him from the Jail of Newgate, whether he had been sent under a warrant issued by the Commissioners, for giving in his answers to some questions put by them to him, which they conceived to be a false account of an item in his accounts to the amount of 400l. Sir Samuel Romilly remarked, that if the account given by the bankrupt of the application of this sum of 400l. was false, it was the most wanton, uncalled for, and gratuitous falsehood that had ever come within his observation.

The bankrupt, it appeared, kept a house of entertainment in London, called Dolly's Chop-house, the profits of the business carried on at which house for the last seven years, he gave in at the large sum of 8,500l. He also gave in a list of debts due to him to a large amount, exhibiting altogether a statement to the amount of upwards of 80,000l. The sum of 400l. as to which the Commissioners conceived the bankrupt had given a false account, was not a deficiency on the face of his transactions which the bankrupt was bound to account for, but only went to hold out his affairs as in a still more favourable state, to that extent than they would otherwise have exhibited. If the account given of the item in question had been false, how easily might he have kept it entirely out of view and avoided any inquiry into the circumstance, by stating the profits of his business for the seven years, as amounting to 8,100l. he could never have been detected, the creditors having no access to know what the profits of his business amounted to; except from his own information. The account which the Bankrupt gave of this item of 400l. was, that he had been obliged to give it to a man whose name he did not know, to prevent the exposure of the bankrupt's connection with a married woman. He did not know the man's name, but the man had seen the bankrupt with the woman and had then threatened to tell the circumstance to the husband of the woman, and also to expose the bankrupt to his own wife and family. This was a story which the Commissioners said it was impossible could be true; and, under this persuasion they had committed the bankrupt to prison, where he must remain for life. The bankrupt had been twice questioned on this subject by the Commissioners, first at a private examination, in the interval between the second and third examination, and afterwards at Guildhall, on the day fixed for the last examination of the bankrupt. At the private examination the bankrupt stated that he had seen the man only twice, that he was a tall man who wore spectacles, and was dressed in black. That he followed the bankrupt home; came into the house after him; told him that he knew the woman he had been with, and had followed him suspecting that he was the person who kept Dolly's; he then whispered to the bankrupt that if he did not purchase his silence, he would expose him both to the husband of the woman and to his own family. The bankrupt being terrified at the threat, asked him what would satisfy him, when he named the sum of 500l. The bankrupt said, that was an enormous sum, such as it was not in his power to raise. It was finally settled that the bankrupt should give him 400l. to conceal the business; and the bankrupt agreed to meet him at the Plough public-house, for the purpose of paying him part of the money. He accordingly went and paid him one half of the sum. The person afterwards applied by notes, without a name, for the remainder of the money; these notes were brought by a boy; the same boy always came and the bankrupt should know him again if he saw him. The bankrupt returned no answer to the notes, but went to the place where the notes stated that the man was waiting for him. On a former occasion the woman of the house where they met told the bankrupt that the woman whom he met there had been followed home by a man whom the bankrupt suspected to be the man who afterwards came to him, and to whom he paid the money. On the day appointed for the last examination of the bankrupt, at Guildhall, the Commissioners, without proceeding to his final examination on the state of his affairs, put to him three questions on the subject of his private examination, and on the answers to those questions made out a warrant for his commitment. The warrant proceeded on the following questions and answers:—"What is the name of the man to whom you paid the 400l.? A. I do not know?—Q. Where does he live, or where is he to be found? A. I cannot tell.—Q. Have you any of the notes which you mentioned in your former examination you had received from him? A. I have not."—The Learned Counsel did not say that this was a very probable story but at the same time, he thought it rather too much to say that it could not be true. That he should not know the name of the man to whom he so paid the money was, no doubt some what extraordinary, but he did not think it at all extraordinary that he should have destroyed the notes he received on the subject, or should not have asked a receipt for the money so paid, his principal object being to obliterate, if possible, every trace and recollection of the transaction. It was a foolish thing, to be sure, to yield to any threat of the kind, as he might have known that it would be repeated. But we had all seen such things, foolish as they

(Continued in the Supplement.)

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1814.

(Continued from the last Page.)

might be. I was a folly which thousands yielded to; yet this folly had here been made the ground of committing a man. The Commissioners had taken it for granted that the story must be false, and therefore they committed him. He submitted, however, that this was an erroneous judgement. But, at all events, why did not the Commissioners go on with the final examination of the bankrupt? In justice they ought to have done so: their duty required it of them. This item was but a drop in the bucket compared with the amount of the bankrupt's estate. If they had gone on, had investigated into every item of the account exhibited by him, and found every thing else fair and correct, must they not, in common candour and justice, have felt themselves inclined to judge with a little more charity of this transaction also; particularly when it was seen that the bankrupt, by representing the profits of his business for seven years at 8000l. instead of 8,500l. which was the sum at which he estimated them, might have kept this transaction entirely out of view—a thing which he might have done, too, without the possibility of detection.

Mr. Cullen was proceeding on the same side, when.

The Lord Chancellor asked, was not the usual method of proceeding in such a case, to bring it before the Court by Habeas Corpus. Was such a thing as this ever done by petition?

Mr. Cullen said, he was aware he could not invalidate the commitment by petition; but here the prayer was that his Lordship would order the Commissioners to proceed to the bankrupt's final examination, and to liberate him in the mean time. The Commissioners, he submitted, must have believed the fact on which all the other parts of the story was founded to be false, before they ordered the commitment of the bankrupt. Now, for his own part, he saw no improbability whatever in that part of the story. No man acquainted with life and with legal proceedings could doubt that such things might and did happen. But, supposing the story to be false, still, he contended, the Commissioners had been premature. This was a commitment on the day appointed for the last examination of the bankrupt. Why did the Commissioners not go into it? The bankrupt had his account ready; he braved them to go into it, and defied them to falsify a single item of it. Why did they not at least enter into the examination? This was totally unlike any of the former cases of commitment by the Assignees. In Nowland's case, in Perratt's case, and in Langham's case, the deficiencies unaccounted for were very large sums compared with the bulk of the estate. Here there was no deficiency to account, for which this story could have been trumped up; but a large sum of profits, which might have been 5000l. if the bankrupt had so inclined, instead of 8,500l. was given in and admitted. If therefore, the story told was false, it was a falsehood totally without cause; not only was it without motive, but without cause of any kind, being wholly gratuitous. It was in vain, indeed, to look for any thing like an inducement on the part of the bankrupt to bring the matter into view, unless it proceeded from a determination to keep nothing back.

The Lord Chancellors till could not see how he was to get at the justice of the case in its present shape; he must take the bankrupt to have been properly committed till the matter was brought before him by Habeas Corpus.

Sir S. Romilly said the petitioner could not get at the full object of this petition by Habeas Corpus.

The Lord Chancellor said, let them take a writ of Habeas Corpus, to come on Wednesday, and let the petition stand over till then, but of respect to the Commissioners, with whose duties he could not interfere, he must proceed in the most regular manner. His Lordship then suggested to Mr. Cullen to look into the Statutes for the sake of seeing whether the Habeas Corpus ought not to be by a Common Law Judge.

Mr. Cook said Lord Loughborough had granted such writs.

The Lord Chancellor said, and he recollected that he himself had done the same.

SEPTEMBER 8th.

The venerable oak, generally known by the name of Cybren-yr Ellyl, near Mermion, in Merioneth, fell lately under the weight of age. It appears from Pennant's Tour, that it must have been old even in the days of Owen Glendower, who hid, in this tree, the body of the Lancastrian Howel Sale, near 400 years ago.

The arch of the new bridge erecting over the Dee, near Overton, at the joint expence of the counties of Denbigh and Flint, fell down a short time ago, when about two thirds turned, and the trusted centre, which had been erected at a cost of 2,000l. was literally crushed to atoms. As the fall took place in the night, fortunately no lives were lost; but the failure (says our correspondent) affords another lamentable instance of the absolute necessity which exists for securing the employment of the most experienced persons, in the execution of works of magnitude in this branch of the building art.

The chimney belonging to a very extensive iron-work erecting by Messrs. Bradley and Co. at Stourbridge, gave way on the morning of Thursday se'nnight, and fell into the Stour. It was intended to have been raised to the height of about 200 feet, and no less than 166 feet had been already raised, when it was discovered that the foundation had given way. Many ineffectual attempts had been made to restore the pile of building to its perpendicular, in the hope of being able to fix it there; but about nine o'clock in the morning of the above day, some gentlemen, foreseeing that it would fall, gave notice to the workmen near the spot, who happily escaped unhurt.

DOVER, SEPT. 6th.

This afternoon the wind blowing hard at S. S. W. a large French lugger ran across the Channel, within about two miles of the shore, and took a brig coming up Channel; our batteries commenced firing at her, and several very excellent shots were fired: the brig also fired two shots, when the lugger coming up with a press of canvas under her lee, several men sprang on board of her, and in less than ten minutes she was in their possession and standing over to France.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE,
TUESDAY, Sept. 7th.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, Sept. 7th.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Oliver, of his Majesty's Ship Variant, to the Right Hon. Admiral Sir J. B. Warren, Bart. dated at Sea, June 18, 1813, and transmitted by the Admiral to J. W. Croker, Esq.

SIR,—I beg leave to acquaint you, that his Majesty's Ship under my command, and the Acasta, yesterday, at day light, fell in with his Majesty's sloop Wasp, then in pursuit of an enemy's brig, off Cape Sable; and after a further chace of more than 100 miles, we captured the American letter of marque Porcupine, of 20 guns, and 72 men, from Bayonne to Boston. She is a beautiful vessel, of more than 300 tons, only eight months old, and sails uncommonly fast.

The Wasp has retaken a prize of the Yong Teazer privateer, and is now gone in quest of her.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT DUDLEY OLIVER,
Captain,

Extract of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Cockburn to the Right Hon. Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren, Bart. K. B. and transmitted by the Admiral to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

His Majesty's Ship Sceptre, off Ocracoke Bar, July 12.

Rear Admiral Cockburn states, that he took up the anchorage off Ocracoke Bar, with the Ships named in the margin*, having on board the detachments of troops under the orders of Lieut. Colonel Napier, on the 11th of July; and conceiving that much advantage was likely to be derived by carrying into immediate execution the orders he had received, for putting an end to the commerce carried on from the port of Ocracoke by means of the inland navigation, and for destroying any vessels that might be in the port, he directed preparations to be instantly commenced for the debarkation of the troops, and for making the intended attack.

We advanced a division of the best pulling boats, with armed seamen; and some marines of the Sceptre, were directed to precede the others, for the purpose of attacking the enemy's shipping, and of occupying and diverting the fire of any armed vessels stationed at the place; Lieut. Westpall, first of the Sceptre, was entrusted with this division, supported by Captain Ross with the rocket-boats.

Captain Patterson, of the Fox, commanded the division of flat and heavier boats, with as many of the 102d Regiment, Artillery, &c. as they could carry, which were destined to attack and occupy such positions on the surrounding lands, as circumstances, and the enemy's means of defence, might point out the propriety of after day-light. The third and last division was composed of the Conflict, the armed tenders, and small vessels, which were directed to take the remainder of the troops on board, and to follow the boats into the harbour, as fast and as far as might be found practicable: Captain Ross of this Ship was charged with the general superintendance of the whole arrangement; and Captains Knight and Mande, with much laudable zeal, also attended to render me their personal assistance whenever circumstances might require it.

The whole moved from the ships towards the shore about two o'clock this morning, but owing to the great distance from the bar to the harbour, and the heavy swell which was running, it was considerably after day-light before the advanced division turned a projecting shoal point, behind which the vessels lay, and round which is the only possible way by which the shore can be approached with safety; the enemy, therefore had some little time to prepare for defence, which he did not fail to avail himself of, and immediately the boats doubled the point, a heavy fire was opened on them from a brig and schooner; which hoisted American colours, and were soon discovered to be the only armed vessels here; Lieutenant Westphall, therefore, with his division pulled directly and resolutely for these, under cover of some rockets, which were thrown by Capt. Russel with admirable precision.

The fire of the brig now began to slacken: and on Mr. Westphall's approaching her bow with the advanced boats, the enemy cut her cable and abandoned her, and the schooner struck her colours.

The troops in the mean time having effected a landing, without farther opposition, took possession of Portsmouth and Ocracoke Island, where all surrendered to our mercy.

The brig captured proves to be the Anacondo, mounting eigiteen nine pound long guns; is a most beautiful vessel, coppered, and perfectly fit for his Majesty's service.

The schooner is the Atlas letter of marque, of 240 tons, mounting ten guns, is also a fine vessel, and fit for his Majesty's service.

It now becomes my pleasing duty to mention to you, Sir, the good conduct of the several officers and men you have placed under my command, who were indefatigable in their exertions in carrying forward and effecting this service: and I beg also to mention to you the truly cheerful, ready, and able co operation I have invariably experienced from Lieutenant Colonel Napier, of the 102d Regiment, and the officers and troops under his orders.

* Sceptre, Romulus, Fox, Nemesis, Conflict, and Highflyer and Cockchafer tenders.

SEPTEMBER 21 1813.

Abdallah (a Malay) was indicted for the wilful murder of a Lascar of the name of Leda.

Mr. Knapp tated, that both the prisoner at the bar and the deceased were Indians, under the protection of the East India Company. The Company having heard that there had been a riot amongst those persons, thought it their duty to enquire into the causes of it; and having learned the fatal consequences that had attended it, had directed the present prosecution.

Sech Maher was sworn on the Koran, with his head covered, and held the Koran in his hand during the whole examination. It appeared from his evidence, that there had been a fight between the Malays and the Sidees, another tribe of Lascars, who belonged to the *Lady Castlereagh* East Indiaman, and were in the barracks belonging to the India Company. The Sidees were worsted; and the deceased, it appeared, was stabbed in the belly by the prisoner.

Mr. Justice Heath told the Jury, that to constitute the crime of murder, it was necessary that the act should be done with design, and from malice; and that it should not be the result of a sudden provocation. The Jury returned a verdict of *manslaughter*.

Mr. Serjeant Palmer, a Gentleman who belonged to the Chancery Bar, is appointed the Commissioner to execute the Act of the last Session of Parliament for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors.

The Admiralty, at the instance of the Court of Directors, has given orders for the immediate equipment of a frigate for the conveyance of Lieut. Gen. Hislop to Bombay. General Hislop, it will be recollected, was appointed about a year ago, Commander of the forces on the Bombay establishment, and was, in proceeding out, taken prisoner on board the *Java*. By the frigate which is now to take him to Bombay, dispatches and letters will be forwarded to the different presidencies in India.

Lord Amelius Beauclerc, with the Royal Oak and Seahorse, arrived at Bantry Bay on the 9th instant. His Lordship has been as far northward as Iceland, in search of Commodore Rodgers, but without obtaining the least information concerning him. For the last month of his cruise, he did not meet with a vessel of any description. Rodgers had not been seen or heard of since the 23d of July; it is therefore to be presumed he steered a course for one of the American ports. The *Royal Oak* and *Seahorse* were to proceed to Plymouth.

EXECUTION OF LEARY, AND OF DENTON.

Yesterday morning, at an early hour, all the avenues leading to the Old Bailey were crowded with persons flocking to witness this awful spectacle. The interest which the case of Leary had excited in the public mind, no doubt, greatly increased the concourse, and by half past seven, every part of the Old Bailey was filled.

Much anxiety having been expressed to ascertain whether Leary made any confession previous to the morning of execution, we have endeavoured to collect every particular relative to this ambiguous affair. It appears, that the unhappy man maintained his innocence of actually committing the deed until the last, but admitted his being an accessary; and by this admission he seemed to satisfy his conscience, saying "his Priest had forgiven him, and he trusted God would also." He positively asserted, that others were concerned in the murder. During Sunday night he was employed in drawing up a declaration, but not being able to accomplish it to his satisfaction, he had torn it to pieces. He left a letter directed to his wife in Ireland (the woman who passed as such in London not being so), which was yesterday forwarded to her, in which he continued to assert his innocence, and denied that his hands were ever imbued in the blood of his countryman. It seems it is too prevalent an opinion among the lower class of Irish, that unless they actually commit the deed, they ought not to suffer as accessaries.

Early yesterday morning the two criminals were brought from their cells. Leary had tasted nothing but bread and water since his sentence; he nevertheless appeared to have a healthy complexion, and walked with a firm pace, frequently looking around him with the utmost composure.

About a quarter of an hour before eight o'clock, the unhappy men were conducted into a passage adjoining one of the yards on the criminal side of the prison, to have their irons knocked off. During the time that this operation was performig, Colonel O'Kelly, who had attended him the day before for the purpose of obtaining a confession of his guilt, now again addressed him, and conjured him, as he was then about to appear before the Almighty, to declare the truth. *Leary* listened to him with respect, and then exclaimed, "I declare, most solemnly I did not commit the murder, though I saw it done." Colonel O'Kelly then produced a paper, drawn up by himself, of which the following is a copy:—

"I, James Leary, having received the Sacrament, and "being now on the brink of eternity, do hereby most "solemnly declare, that although I was present, I did not commit the murder of Clifford."

The Colonel left a blank between the words "I did" and "commit," to leave them in that state if he acknowledged his guilt, or that he should fill it up with the word not, with his own hand, if he still persisted in declaring that he was only privy to the murder, and had himself not perpetrated it. Colonel O'Kelly then said, "Now, Leary, as you still insist upon your former declarations, with your own hand write the word not." A pencil was then put into his hand and the paper was placed by Dr. Ford upon some person's hat, and held before him. Leary attentively read it over, and upon the Colonel pointing to the blank, and although his hands were tied at the wrists, and his arms pinioned, he wrote in a firm hand the word "not," and with the same firmness signed his name. Some one (we believe the Colonel) then put this question —"Then, Leary, who did actually commit the murder?" upon which the criminal seemed much affected, and with the tears in his eyes, he said—"Oh, don't Sir, don't! pray don't press me!" and turned his back.

Immediately after this, the Sheriff and Under Sheriff moved forward towards the Debtor's door. Leary walked with a firm step, and displayed the same intrepid countenance which he had exhibited during his trial. The colour never left his cheek, and the few drops that had started into his eyes soon disappeared. Denton, his fellow sufferer, appeared to be much affected, and deeply impressed with the awfulness of his situation. Leary ascended the platform first, and as he stood with one leg resting on the upper step leading to it, and the other on the drop, Sir John Carr addressed him, by saying, "Now, Leary, as you love the country that gave you birth, let me implore of you to make a full confession of your guilt; and by doing so, you will make to it all the atonement in your power, and, as far as you can, do away the disgrace you have cast upon it?" When Colonel O'Kelly exclaimed, "Do, Leary; your country will bless you for it.—This address had no more effect than every preceding one. Looking steadily at both of those Gentlemen, he said, "I have nothing more to add to what I have told you; I did not commit the murder." He was then placed under the fatal beam, and became engaged in prayer with the Rev. Mr. Deverenx, the Catholic Priest, who had attended him from the time of his conviction, still preserving the same firm and composed countenance. Denton then followed, and appeared scarcely able to support himself. After a few minutes, Dr. Ford gave the usual signal, by taking out his pocket handkerchief, when the platforms fell, and the wretched men were consigned to another world. Both of them appeared to suffer a considerable time, particularly Leary, round whose neck the noose of the cord had slipped behind the jugular vein.

After hanging the usual time, their bodies were cut down, and conveyed to St. Bartholomew's Hospital for dissection.

The concourse of people who witnessed the awful was Scene immense.

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LETTERS OF VETUS.

LETTER XXX.

09. 9. 1813.

SIR,—The tenour of my sentiments on the Spanish war has undergone no change since the occurrences of the campaign in Catalonia. The enterprises of Suchet can have but little influence on the general operations of the Allied Army, since the position of Lord Wellington is of itself an effectual bar to the Progress of that officer towards the South. I conclude, therefore, for the present my observations on this contest. Those anxieties by which it has so long disturbed us, give way to a moral certainty of its successful issue—and were there no second source of uneasiness, would admit this nation to the enjoyment of sweet and merited repose.

The transition to Germany is the more natural and urgent, because the connexion of her interests with the fate of the Peninsula must be looked upon as utterly indissoluble Should Buonaparte prosper on the Elbe—and by force or machination overturn the hopes of the Confederates—I am not one of those who behold in such a misfortune the necessary ruin of Spain: but I am afraid we must in that case prepare ourselves for a severe disappointment of many sanguine prospects; for the incalculable prolongation of a struggle otherwise so nearly ended; and for the immediate repetition of a series of toils and perils, fierce, doubtful, and consuming. Were we not sensible, therefore, of any stake in the North of Europe, superadded to its involution with the cause of Spanish liberty, that alone might engage the warmest feelings of Englishmen. But the subject bears upon us with a distinct and even superior pressure. The conquest of the Peninsula by Napoleon might give him, directly, nothing more than a military post. A peace of his dictation to the coalesced Powers, would leave Great Britain without a friend,—(for Spain is but her client)—and would banish the name of neighbour and of neutral from the face of the civilized world.

Were it prudent or reasonable to form an opinion of the destiny in store for this great Coalition, from calculating only its abundant materials, and its vast elementary powers, we should speedily arrive at conclusions the most gratifying to a virtuous and manly mind. The enemy of peace, and freedom, and justice, is now overmatched in every possession which may be said to constitute physical resource. But if in numbers—in devotion, also,—in the sense of an overruling and extreme necessity,—in contempt for suffering, and in confidence of success, the Allied Armies are represented by every statement*, from every quarter, as more than equal to the unfledged conscripts of Buonaparte, I will carry the admission one step farther. It seems to me from a critical observation of the opening and progress of this campaign, that if we consider the several battles—including those wherein Napoleon himself commanded—and taking his genius at its utmost price—there has displayed itself on the side of the Confederate Monarchs, a greater portion of military science and intellect, than any which they have yet encountered. It is not, therefore, in the field that we are likely to fail. It is easier to organize an hundred thousand soldiers, than half a dozen well-bred Ministers: and we might impress upon all the armies of Europe, an uniform and effective law of action, in less time than we could inspire the least harmony of feeling into any two of its Courts. The known vice of all extensive coalitions, tends to favour the currency of inauspicious rumour. Within these few days we have heard enough, not indeed essentially to bias our judgment, but to claim our earnest attention. The movements of Buonaparte are extraordinary and unsafe. On principles, and reasonings purely military, he appears at this distance to have sacrificed every sound calculation, to a ferocious indulgence of his pride, or to a desperate reliance on his fortune. At the commencement of hostilities in the present campaign, Dresden, as a central point, was chosen with incomparable skill. It would become a support to his march into Silesia, for the relief of his fortresses on the Oder. It was that centre which enabled him, with the shortest radius, to sweep at once the Austrian and Prussian Monarchies,—and, while he maintained, on both sides, the Saxon frontier, to throw the burthen of subsisting the Allied forces on the people of their respective States. These views were just; but his strength, from the outset, has proved unequal to his purposes. The present army of Napoleon, terrific in number and in name, is more apparently than substantially formidable. It was not in their ranks that his battalions were most ruined by the Russian war,—the great body of regimental officers was annihilated. Whatever, therefore, may be the numerical amount of French conscripts, and whatever the quickness of their capacity to learn, the loss of instructors has turned out to be quite irreparable—and all that was most excellent in the composition of the French Armies has perished with its immediate source. The execution, indeed, of every enterprise since the rupture of the late Armistice, has been attended with a species of distrust and langnor, fully sufficient to render it abortive. If any hope of supporting a parallel with the character and exploits of the great Frederick, entered into the motives of this Revolutionary Conqueror, for making Dresden the pivot of his campaign, it has been the occasion of a cruel disappointment, and of a luckless choice. He has even less resembled the celebrated Monarch by his recent actions, than his half-concocted levies have shown themselves fit to rival the prowess displayed, and now I trust resumed, by the once invincible troops of Prussia. He has been excused by his admirers for the incompetency of his means, on the ground of having prepared against Prussia and Russia alone. This apology—a bitter sarcasm—which supposes him to have misapprehended the designs of Austria, is wholly unsustained by evidence. The early and abrupt departure of Beauharnois to Milan, sets that suspicion at rest. The true defect in all his combinations, may be traced to his nature and his history—to constitutional presumption, fostered by extravagant prosperity—and to an experience of the weak and shallow minds, over which his influence had reached, in some degree, the rigour and hardihood of prescription. He forgot that it was the province of adversity to enlighten—and of boundless aggrandisement to deceive; and that he and his opponents might be severally recorded as illustrations of either truth. Had Napoleon looked with temper at the scene before him, he would have discovered great difficulties in his progress to the Oder. With a well-commanded and unbroken army, appuyed on the Silesian fortresses in his front,—with the Austrian, occupying Bohemia in rear of his right wing,—and not only the troops, but the armed population of Prussia, impelled by Bernadotte, upon his left,—was it possible to speculate on his advancing through Silesia with impunity? The dying hand of a noble soldier, magnanimous in exile, and triumphant after death, levelled at his antagonist the mortal blow which changed in an hour the whole aspect of military operations.

The transfer of the allied arms, from the front of Buonaparte to the seat of his depots, and to his principal line of communication, was a stroke for which it is clear that our Corsicans tactic's had been from the origin unprepared. His plan was framed upon offensive principles. But, instead of his diverging from a common centre, against Berlin, Prague, and Breslau, the protectors of these three royal cities, from every point of a wide circumference, converge more closely upon him. What then follows? By a union of rare felicity and talent, he may take advantage of some prodigious error; win a great battle, and oblique to Berlin or to Prague,—that is to say, he may by possibility gain ground to either flank,—but can he by such a victory make twenty forced marches in advance? Can he reach the Vistula, and rescue Dantzic?—No: nor establish himself on the Oder?—nor, until the main force both of Austria and of Prussia be shattered to pieces, can he subdue Silesia,—or venture to stray to a considerable distance beyond the chain of posts upon the Elbe. In other words, he must despair, by the simple application of military power, to break the substance of the Prussian monarchy,—or to compel the Continent to such a peace, as shall not leave her physically and morally more formidable than at any period subsequent to the battle of Marengo.

Well, then,—pressed in front, and on either flank—and menaced, if not sorely straitened, in his rear,—with troops dispirited, and desertion spreading,—does the French Emperor retire? No: although the ring of the hunters becomes narrower and more complete,—although their quality improves and their number increases,—although the approach of winter must reduce his supplies, and impede and abridge his movements—the tyger still creeps about his den.

I cannot persuade myself that Buonaparte is governed by military arguments, in this mysterious pertinacity. It is impossible that, without a general action, and a signal defeat of the Allies, he can maintain this advanced and insecure position. But the battle may be fought in the Cabinet—he may appeal from bravery, to treachery or folly,—from the people, who beat him, and whom he cannot purchase,—to the Court, who sell their love and hatred,—to whom the spirit of freedom and of manly vengeance, of faith and consistency, of patriotism and honour, of fortitude and enthusiasm, are alike unknown.

What would, therefore, be wild insanity in a soldier, might in Buonaparte, with a view to intrigue, be the perfection of political cunning. In this sense Dresden may suit him well. Though he could not intimidate Alexander from the Kremlin of Moscow, the ostentatious maintenance of the Saxon capital will enable him to palter with the nurses and grandsires of Vienna; since to those who cannot, or will not, scrutinize the precarious tenure by which he holds the Electorate, its protracted occupancy may be a pretext for granting him conditions, now actually unattainable by the French arms,—but hereafter irrevocable by the arms of all Europe combined.

On these considerations I am not ashamed to confess, that wonder, at the seeming rashness of the Corsican, yields in my mind to jealousy and suspicion of its object. On these grounds it is, that one hears, with uneasiness, the circulated stories of the day, that coldness and dissatisfaction subsist between some Members of the alliance,—that negociations for an armistice have taken place,—or that the threatened acceptance of certain shameful proposals by Austria, has been made the alternative, if the British Ministers should refuse her enormous and unreasonable demands of subsidy. We must speak out. This is no season for subsidy. We have had too much of paying those who arm for their own preservation,—and whose requisitions of English money are coeval with their assent to projects of a Continental peace, in which every interest dear & necessary to Great Britain is scrupulously disclaimed and abandoned,—her fundamental rights,—her just pretensions,—her labours and sacrifices,—her sufferings, services, and welfare,—basely, ungratefully, stupidly, forgotten or disowned. We must support our Ministers in every bold and strenuous exertion against the enemy. Nay, more: it is the bounden duty of Parliament, and of the country, to interpose between our Government and its insincere or selfish Allies,—and by a strong declaration of the public will, to shield the Executive of this limited monarchy from the unpopular task of rejecting insatiable, though plausible solicitation, and of repelling systematic and universal encroachment on our already burthened finance.

Our present relations with the Continent of Europe open to us a wide and fruitful subject of enquiry. The engagements which we may have contracted with the various Powers, will shortly meet the eye of Parliament. They must afford a fair topic of comparison between the views entertained by the parties to this alliance, and the principles by which they ought to be animated and held together. The correspondence of their acts with their avowed intentions, qualified nevertheless by a regard to their opportunities, will derive ample elucidation from the knowledge then obtained, and throw light in its turn, on the value of that good faith and fellowship, on which we are instructed to raise so much of our confidence in the war.

I do not believe the ominous croakings of the Continent. Far less am I disposed to credit the existence of subsidiary treaties to a vast amount, concurred in by the British Government. The limits so lately assigned by Ministers to their scale of exertion in the Peninsula,—and the acknowledged magnitude of their pecuniary embarrassments, measured last year by that of their financial innovations—justify us in treating such reports as emanating from a spirit of aspersion upon their consistency, and as libellous insinuations against their zeal in the Spanish cause.

Of the subsidiary system, to the evils of which I have reason to believe that Ministers are by no means insensible, we shall speak at large hereafter. It is a distinguished number of that great series of subjects, which embraces and connects the multifarious assemblage of interests, rights and duties, local or general, fugitive or lasting, that compose the sum of our relation to foreign States. Should a day of glory and happiness await mankind—it is now while I address you that each reasoning faculty, each active energy, ought to be in motion, to secure and hasten its approach. By seasonable discussion we may help to dissipate any clouds which have gathered on so bright a morning. But the time for deliberation runs rapidly away. The good we forbear to grasp at, vanishes. Misery soon ceases to impend—Disaster becomes incurable—Reflection intolerable—Counsel useless—and terror sinks into despair.

VETUS.

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*The clear, intelligent, and spirited narratives of Sir Charles Stewart, are specimens of what military dispatches ought to be. They would do the gallant officer sufficient credit, were he not already distinguished by a course of active and honourable services.

Lieutenant Wallis, the friend and companion of the unfortunate Captain Wright, arrived a few days since at the Admiralty, having escaped from a dungeon, in which he was confined in France. He was first Lieutenant of the *Vincero*, at the time of the capture of that vessel on the French coast. On his examination, the severest threats were held out to induce him to criminate Captain Wright; and although he was not versed in the French language, he was repeatedly threatened with the torture for his ignorance. On the murder of his lamented Commander, he was deprived of his parole, and instantly placed in close confinement, in a prison at Verdun situated on the river Maese. After two ineffectual attempts, he at length succeeded in extricating himself from this disagreeable situation. The entrance to his dungeon had two doors, each with a separate lock, which he was compelled to pass before he could reach the outer wall. By the means of false keys he was enabled to overcome this difficulty, and scaled the wall of 50 feet in height, with the help of a knotted rope. After experiencing many difficulties, he reached Bruges in safety, and got from thence to Blankenburgh, where he obtained a boat, and was taken on board the Cornwall, Captain Owen, and reached Dover on Sunday. He represents the tyrant as being universally detested, and ascribes his protection entirely to the numerous guard that daily attends the person of this destroyer of the human race. Provisions of all kinds are exceedingly cheap. The generality of the English prisoners at Verdun were well, but from the cheapness of spirits, of a very inferior quality, many of the seamen had severely suffered.

We yesterday quoted, from an evening paper, a rumour, in the shape of a fabricated letter, stating that a mutiny had broken out in the French fleet at Toulon, and that an Admiral and some seamen had come off to the blockading squadron. This fable probably originated in some of the circumstances communicated in the following letter from an officer on board the British fleet off Toulon:—"Although we are seldom more than twelve English miles from the French Admiral, he has not the civility to send a Moniteur. A few days since, twenty-nine Italians brought out the Rear Admiral's (Violette) barge, finely carved and gilt, from his ship the Commerce de Paris. From them I received the inclosed account of the enemy's fleet, which corresponds exactly with my own observations and the official report to the Admiral. They state, that the flag-ships have not more than 600 men on board, and that number is reduced by drafts weekly for the army. They occasionally come out sixteen sail of the line and ten frigates, and when the fleet is out of sight, make a show of chasing the in shore little squadron. We are almost tempted to try their force. Their ships are magnificent to behold, and in fine weather not ill handled."

Mr. Read, the Chief Magistrate at the Bow-street Police office, has, we understand, resigned that situation on account of ill health. He retires, it is said, on a moiety of his salary. His successor is not yet appointed.

Sudden Death.—Tuesday evening, as Mr. B. A. Goldsmith of St. Helen's place, a gentleman greatly esteemed by all who knew him, was proceeding from town to his country residence, Balham hill, passing over London bridge in his gig, accompanied by his brother, he was seized with a giddiness in his head, and the reins fell from his hands; Mr. G.'s brother drew the gig to the pavement, and in a short time a hackney-coach was procured, which carried them both back to St. Helen's place, and the first medical assistance was instantly procured, but we regret to say without the desired effect. Mr. Goldsmid died at two o'clock yesterday morning: he was under 30 years of age.

Yesterday dispatches were received at the Admiralty from Sir Edward Pellew, in the Mediterranean; & also at Earl Bathurst's office from General Campbell, at Gibraltar. The most rigorous measures continued to be enforced there to prevent the introduction of the plague from Malta.

Yesterday (16th September,) a Court of Directors was held at the East India-house, when the under-mentioned officers were sworn into the command of their respective ships, viz.

Captain Harrington, of the Scaleby-Castle to St. Helena, Batavia, and China, Captain Craig, of the Elphinstone, to Bombay and China; Captain M'Leod, of the Marquis of Huntley, to Madras and China; Capt. Brown, of the Dorsetshire, to China.

On Sunday last, as Lord Chas. Somerset was driving two of his sons in a curricle, near Brighton, the horses took fright in descending the hill near Newtimber, and ran away with the utmost fury. They ran with such violence against the turnpike-house, which divides the Henfield and Newtimber roads, that they beat in the whole front of the house. His Lordship and one of his sons were thrown over the gate on the right of the house, and the other on the left: they were all bruised, and his Lordship was very much cut in the face and head, but no serious injury is apprehended. One of the horses was dreadfully mangled, the other escaped almost unhurt, by having entered at the door of the house.

The Carmarthen Journal gives the following statement, respecting the horrible parricide, which we noticed on Monday:—

"It is our painful task this week to record one of the most atrocious and unnatural murders that ever stained the criminal annals of this, or any other country. The following particulars have been stated to us by a friend as accurate:—Richard Glover, a potter, about 70 years of age, his wife, nearly of the same age, and their son, William, aged 40, lived together in a small cottage, at Rhydyblue, in Monmouthshire, near the turnpike road, leading from Merthyr-Tydfil to Abergavenny. On the morning of Friday the 3d Sept. the latter, horrible to relate, "started from his sleep, and, seizing a train cart axletree, killed his aged father, by repeated blows with the same on his head: which being done, he dispatched his mother also, and afterwards repaired to the house of his sister, at the distance of about a mile. On his arrival there, he proposed to liquidate a debt he owed her husband, and produced three guineas in gold, which creating both surprise and anxiety in the husband and wife, they of course questioned him as to the source from whence he had procured the same. This shortly produced a full confession of his guilt, and an acknowledgment at the same time of his having taken the cash from his mother's pocket. He was immediately secured, and on the neighbours entering the house of his murdered parents, a scene too shocking to describe presented itself to them; the old man weltering in his blood on the floor, and his wife nearly expiring on the bed. Medical assistance was immediately called in, but was of no avail. The Coroner's Jury having sat on the bodies, a verdict of Wilful Murder was found against the prisoner, who will take his trial at the next Assizes for the county of Monmouth. He, like too many of our modern criminals, attributed this sanguinary and most revolting act to a sudden and irresistible impulse, produced by a dream, that the Devil had appeared to him, and commanded him to perpetrate the same."

Execution at Bodmin.—Elizabeth Osborn, a young woman convicted, at the last Assizes, of setting fire to a mow of wheat, belonging to Mr. Lobb, of St. Merryn, near St. Colum, underwent the sentence of the law at Bodmin, on Monday the 6th instant.

From a Correspondent.—It appears by the returns lately made to Parliament, under the Population Act, that there are the undermentioned Houses building and uninhabited:—

IN MIDDLESEX.

Building	- - - - -	2311
Uninhabited	- - - - -	2326

IN SURREY—BRIXTON HUNDRED.

Building	- - - - -	609
Uninhabited	- - - - -	667

SOUTHWARK.

Building	- - - - -	191
Uninhabited	- - - - -	824
Total in Middlesex, and two parishes in Surrey	- - - -	6063
And also there is in all England only		
Building	- - - - -	15,186
Uninhabited	- - - - -	47,929
		63,115

BOMBAY:—Printed for the PROPRIETOR by SAMUEL [illegible], Number 7, [illegible] Street.